Index to Advertisements.

Page,Col.		Page Col.	
Autumn Resorts11	4	Instruction10	- 6
Acres Chalma Th Distance 11	49	Last and Found	
Amusements11			
Announcements12			
Bankers& Brokers 23	6	Ocean Steamers22	4.0
Business Notices 6	1	Planos	
Country Board11	4	Patents10	
Dividend Notices 23	6	Dailes #	23×42
Dancing Schools 10	6	Real Estate	7.00
European Advts18	4-6	Religious Notices (1000
Excursions	3	School Agencies10	- 6
Financial23	4-6	Special Notices 7	D-48
Help Wanted11	5	Steamboats	- 30
Hotels	3	Teachers10	6
Horses & Carringes 10	6	Winter Resorts11	4

Business Notices.

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Sth-ave. s. e. cor. 23d-st. Gth-ave. cor. 12th st. Columbus-ave. near West 66th-st. West 42d-st. near 6th-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1895.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It was officially announced that order is being rapidly restored in the Turkish provinces in Asia Minor, ____ A Chinese army was routed by the rebels in Kan-Soo; the insurgents are now masters of half the province. Twelve thousand more troops embarked for Cuba from various parts of Spain; the Deputy Collector of the Port at Lewes, Deles, found no contraband articles on the Joseph W. Foster, suspected of being a filibuster.

DOMESTIC .- Brooklyn Day was celebrated at the Atlanta Exposition. - Football games were played between many college teams; in Cambridge, Mass., Harvard was defeated by Pennsylvania; at West Point the Academy won from Brown University. ==== The Treasury Department, for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, ordered the acceptance of light-weight coins at their actual value and payment of the expense of sending gold to Washington. The United States Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of the city of New-Orleans in the Myra Clark Gaines suit, thus, it is believed, finally settling that famous case.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Yale defeated Princeton at football by 20 to 10, at Manhattan Field - John Louden was arrested on complaint of the State Lunacy Commission, keeping an insane asylum at Amityville, Long The New-York Tandem Club held its annual drive. The old Volks Garten structure in the Bowery that a safe in Brentano's, in Union Square, had been blown open on Friday night, and about \$1,700 had been stolen. - The stock market was strong and inactive.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Light showers, followed by fair, cooler weather; easterly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest 62 degrees, lowest 45, average 52%.

Owing to the fact that it is possible to travel all over Europe except Russia, without being called upon to show one's passport, but few of the immense number of Americans who cross the Atlantic each year deem it necessary to provide themselves with any such document. Yet no tourist should leave this country without it. For should be become involved in any trouble, no matter how trivial, while abroad, the mere fact of having no passport is calculated to prejudice the authorities against him, and to cause him no end of worry and annovance. And, as shown in an article upon the subject which we publish elsewhere in our columns of to-day, the mere prolongation of a sojourn in any of the smaller towns of Continental Europe is frequently sufficient to give rise to a demand on the part of the local officials for the passport of the stranger, who, if he is unable to comply with the request,

at once becomes an object of suspicion,

Among the many advantages which nine teenth-century civilization has brought in its train is the increase of kindness and consideration for dumb animals. Barbarism and cruelty to animals go hand in hand, and it has been observed that wherever the civilization is of a low and undeveloped character the callous indifference to the sufferings of dumb animals is particularly marked. It is therefore only natural that in a city so enlightened and progressive as New-York special attention should be devoted to the welfare of the animal which, of all others. is the most widely famed for its fidelity to man, namely, the dog, and in The Tribune of to-day will be found an interesting account of the hospitals where our canine friends receive, when ailing, as much medical care and attention as if they were human beings.

Thanksgiving week has appropriately been selected by the Live Stock Society of America for its first annual show, and the doors of Madison Sauare Garden will open to-morrow upon a notable collection of prize cattle, sheep and pigs. Shepherd dogs and foxhounds, as well as horses, have been entered for the exhibition, and every evening throughout the week there will be jumping competitions among the various hunt clubs for the Hunt Club Champion Cup, a trophy which is to be awarded to the club making the best acore in performances over fences. It is anticipated that while what may be described as the fashionable phase of the exhibition will be less prominent than at the recent Horse Show, yet that the exhibits themselves will secure a greater degree of consideration from the public than dld the horses on that occasion.

In the cable dispatch which we publish to-day our London correspondent draws attention to what is perhaps the most remarkable feature in connection with the Turkish situation, namely, the calmness with which the English people are discussing the impending partition of the Ottoman Empire. For wellnigh fifty years the one

congresses held, and Sepoy troops from India paraded on the European stage, all with this one purpose in view. Yet in spite of this, of the immense amount of life and treasure she has sacrificed in behalf of Turkey, England at the present moment manifests extraordinary indifference to the fate of her old ally and protégé. regards the latter's disappearance as inevitable. and proposes to have a share in the partition of the carcass of her whilom friend. This attitude of England is, from a Turkish point of view, the most ominous and alarming in the entire situafor the message sent the other day by the Sultan to Lord Salisbury.

not only with the accustomed ceremonies in this city, but also at Atlanta, where Mayor Strong and a large delegation of our fellow-citizens are to take part in the Manhattan Day festivities at the exhibition. Brooklyn's Day was honored in a fitting manner at the Exposition yesterday, and, to judge from the accounts received, neither New-York nor yet its sister city across the East River will have any reason to complain of the warmth and hospitality of the reception accorded to their representatives by the South.

THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION.

Next week Congress will organize for business. The House will doubtless return Mr. Reed to the Speaker's chair, and an overwhelming Republican majority behind him will express the will of a great majority of the people. In the Senate no party has a majority. It is plain that the Republicans can make no alliance with the Populists in order to secure a nominal responsibility which would not be a real control. That would be the height of folly. If anybody chooses to vote for a Republican rather than a Democratic official of the Senate, it should be for the sole reason that the Republican cause and candidate are preferred.

This is not improbable. While only forty-two Senators are reckoned as Republicans, Messrs. Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, have been so classed in the Congressional Directory, have been invited to Republican caucuses, and are in accord with that party on questions apart from the coinage of silver. It would astonish nobody if they should enter the Republican caucus, as Senators from other States who hold exactly the same opinion on the silver question will, since the Senators from Nevada are in no proper sense Populists. But it is also entirely possible that, agreeing with the Republicans on nearly all questions, they may prefer Republican to Democratic candidates for officers of the Senate, although they may stay away from any caucus. Mr. Peffer has been in accord with the Republicans on most questions, and is shrewd enough to know that everywhere, and particularly in Kansas, the Populists have lost ground. He has nothing to expect from a Democratic organization, and would sacrifice nothing if he should prefer a Republican organization without any personal consideration whatever. It would be natural for him to give gratuitous support to the men who are sure practically to control the Senate for some years to come, whether they organize it this year or not.

Thus it is possible that responsibility may be thrust upon the Republicans of the Senate without any barter or conditions whatever, merely because the three Senators named are more nearly in accord with Republican than with Democratic Senators on most questions. It is also possible that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, as he was elected in part by Republican votes, may prefer the same course. In any such event, the important fact to be observed is that the Republicans do not invite the support of anybody who is not ready and willing to act with them on the main questions of legislation. If Mr. Jones thinks silver coinage the only issue, and cannot in good faith undertake to act with Republicans as other silver Senators do, he will not be found in a Republican caucus. There can be no bargain of any kind. The Republican Senators have not the slightest desire for increased responsibility this year. It is safe to say that they would not pay for it even the meanest tlerkship of the least important committee. If a majority of the Senators desire to act on Republican principles, and therefore prefer a Republican organization, the Republican Senators will not prevent it by any desire to shirk what would then be a legitimate duty.

It may be of great importance in regard to foreign relations, and some important questions likely to arise from them, that the organization should not be under the influence of the President. As to that every Senator will judge for himself. The Cleveland policy, if it can be called a policy, has been buried in dishonor, but it might yet be in the power of his instruments to prevent the maintenance of American rights in an emergency. The Senators who desire an end of Democratic control of the Senate, whatever they may call themselves, will have to decide the matter entirely on its merits, for they are probably aware that the Republicans are quite willing to remain without responsibility until a majority of the Senators wish to act with them.

THE VICTORS AND THE GAME.

The college football season has ended with a generally creditable record of behavior on the field and in the councils of the managers, so far as the principal contestants were concerned. The chief game of the year beyond dispute was that which many thousands went to see on Manhattan Field yesterday, and which in prospect and performance evoked as much excitement as has usually attended the Thanksgiving Day game between the same antagonists. Whatever may be thought of football as a sport for intelligent and respectable young men, it cannot be denied that it exercises an extraordinary fascination over all ages and conditions, and that the Yale-Princeton game in particular arouses in this somewhat easily bored city a degree of interest only second to that which is felt in a Pres idential election. Moreover, popular preferences are pretty evenly matched, so that outside the immediate circle of college mourners there is always jubilation enough to make the town gay, whichever side wins. Harvard's defeat by Pennsylvania at Cambridge may have wrapped Boston in deep gloom, but Yale's victory over Princeton is at least as welcome to New-York as a reversal of the score would have been.

While the closing contests of the year and the general record of the season show that football is not necessarily brutal and demoralizing, they do not settle the controversy over the net advantage of keeping it permanently on the list of intercollegiate sports. Many will still maintain that a game which has so often demonstrated its unfortunate possibilities, which engrosses so much of the time and thought of students, and which is potentially so spectacular, is not a suit able form of diversion for young men whos chief pursuit ought to be the acquisition of knowledge. Furthermore, it has been alleged, and we fear proved, against not a few college communities that in their zeal for football they deliberately put a premium on professionalism, by offering special advantages to expert players and sometimes buying them outright for eash. Nobody would venture to deny that this is a degeneration of college athletics, whatever standard of proficiency it may produce. It is bad in

supreme object of British diplomacy has been cles, and just so far as it prevails it is a disthe maintenance of the Sultan on his throne, and | grace to those who are responsible for it, and, the preservation of the Sublime Porte. Wars | most of all, to the college authorities by whom have been fought, fantastic alliances formed, It is tolerated, and because tolerated practically encouraged. We are glad to believe that by the chief rivals of yesterday this professional spirit is neither exemplified nor excused. They met for the final test of supremacy under conditions honorable to both, and after a fair and brilliant contest in which the better team won upon its merits they separated with mutual respect and goodwill.

DEBS AND WAITE.

Two back numbers came together on Friday at Woodstock, Ill. They met on the steps of the tion, and serves to account in a great measure | jail. One was Eugene V. Debs, who for a brief, but extremely eventful, period a year or two ago, having been put in charge of the United States Government by the American Railway Evacuation Day to-morrow will be celebrated Union, had called a halt to pretty much everything in the country until he should be reckoned with as to how all business should be done. He was the most conspicuous figure on the whole horizon a year or two ago. He focussed public attention. His name was in everybody's mouth. It stood out in scare heads in newspapers all over the country. He seemed to be the Joshua of a new dispensation. At his command not only the sun stood still upon Gibeon and the moon in the Valley of Ajalon, but everything else stood still everywhere, including railroad trains on the prairies and the United States Government at Washington. He seemed, indeed, just a huckleberry ahead of Joshua. For whereas Joshua held five kings in Makkedah, Debs held, or appeared to hold, five aces in Chicago, with a profusion of winning cards up his sleeve and a full hand at every important point in the country. Oh, Debs was a corker! His like had never been seen. But he was altogether too gorgeous to last any length of time. He was too expensive. So presently the United States Government pulled itself together, pushed Debs aside and ordered business to be resumed. After hearing at an almost interminable length what Debs and his lawyers had to say, the United States Government put Debs in jail. He got out on Friday.

There was quite a time at Woodstock jail, where he had been confined, when he got out. A great many people from Chicago were there. They fell on his neck and embraced him, and some of them kissed him; and they did a whole lot of things which make funny reading in print, But the chief figure next to Debs himself on the jail steps was Davis H. Walte, formerly Governor of Colorado, also a back number. Waite had come all the way from Denver to be present. The meeting was pathetic. The report says that "Debs threw his arms around the "aged ex-Governor's neck and said, in a tremulous voice: 'God bless you, my boy.' " Plainly a historic occasion. For Waite himself had been, if we may be allowed the expression, "no slouch" at filling the public eye somewhere about the time that Debs was doing with five aces at Chicago what Joshua did with the five kings at Gilgal. Waite was Governor of Colorado, and as much possessed with the idea that he had a sort of Divine commission to regulate the finances of the country as Debs was with the notion that he had the same sort of commission to regulate wages and establish the relations be tween employers and employed. Waite startled the country one day by proposing to deluge it in blood to the horses' bridles if it did not fall in with his ideas of finance. But as he did not call a halt to business, nor stop anything, nor shed any blood, or anything else but ink, the country, recovering presently from its surprise, began to enjoy him as a source of amusement. Then in due course he ceased to be Governor

and became a back number. Both Debs and Waite are reminiscences They recall a unique period in the political and economic history of the country; a period of hallucination as represented by Waite, and of madness as represented by Debs. Waite was merely wordy; he talked bloodshed, and people laughed at him. Debs was simply devilish in his plans and purposes. Without actually adhe held the business of the country at a standstill he was the cause of more devilish mischief and more widespread misery, hardship and privation than any other demagogue of his time. He went to jail, and suffered such martyrdom as consists in having comfortable, though narrow, quarters furnished with board at public expense, and the privilege of editing therefrom a blatherskite newspaper. Waite met him on the steps of the jail at the expiration of his term, and they fell on each other's necks tumultuously, as described. It was the meeting of a featherheaded fool and a mischievous madman. Of no consequence to anybody except as each had momentarily occupied the attention of sixty million people, and to serve as a reminder of an epidemic of folly and madness.

GOOD ROADS AND TAXES.

In a recent report on the horseless carriages of France the United States Consul at Havre says that "as solid, smooth roads are quite essential to the successful use of the system, it will be necessary, before it can be profitably "applied in the United States, to bring our roads to the condition of European highways." That is unquestionably so; for proof of which observe the experience of a horseless carriage last week, which had to be shipped by railroad because the highways were in too bad a condition for it to move on And that was in New-York State, too, and in the best part of it. We do need better roads, not only for horseless carriages, but for horse-carriages as well, and mule-wagons, and oxcarts, and every sort of vehicle, whether propelled by steam or naphtha, by hitched-up quadruped or bestriding biped.

Our Consul further suggests a plan for road improvement; or, rather, for raising the money for road improvement. It is the French plan, to wit, a wheel tax. In France all carriages are taxed. Those with seats for one or two persons, \$10 a year (in round numbers); those with seats for three, \$15, and for four, \$20; while bicycles and tricycles are taxed \$2 each. These taxes are payable monthly, in advance, and must be paid before the vehicle is allowed to go upon the road. A fine revenue is thus obtained No doubt a similar system in this country would also fill up the State, county or township treasury. But we don't want it. Such a tax would be particularly vexatious and annoying; almost as bad as an income tax. Just imagine the job of inspecting every vehicle on upper Seventhave, on a fine Sunday afternoon, or every bicycle on the Boulevard, to make sure its monthly tax

had been paid! We don't need it, either. Our ordinary system of taxation is sufficient. We spend enough money-or its equivalent-on our roads now to make them as good as those of France. The trouble is we don't spend it in the right way Our labor is misdirected. At some season of the year, when farm work is less pressing then usual, the farmer "works out" his road tax. Generally it is about the worst time of the year for the roads; but that doesn't matter. He takes his horses and plough and scraper, ploughs up some furrows in the gutter between the wagon track and the sidewalk, and scrapes the earth up into the middle of the road. That makes the road rough and lumpy. You must drive over it at a walk, as over a newly ploughed field. the weather remains dry it gets dusty; if rain comes on it is a mass of mud. In course of time its immediate effects and bad in all its tenden- it gets worn down fairly smooth and hard; and then it is time to "work out" some more taxes, and scrape up some more sods and loose dirt

That is what road-making has meant in me country places, and what it still means on thousands of miles of highway in the most highly improved States of this Union. If, instead of that, the same amount of work had been given for the last twenty-five years to laying drains and making telford, or macadam, or even good gravel roadways, we should to-day have a network of roads all over these States on which any kind of vehicle could run with ease at any time of year. We need no carriage tax, nor windowpane tax, nor gold watch and silver spoon tax, but only an intelligent and systematic application of our ordinary revenue to the making of roads on a scientific plan.

ILLEGAL INSANE ASYLUMS. The information that there still exist in New-York State private institutions in which people can be detained as insone without warrant of law will come as a surprise to nearly everybody. Yet for the belief that such places do exist we have the word of the State Lunacy Commission. The action taken yesterday under authority of the Attorney-General against Louden Hall, at Amityville, Long Island, is said by those interested to be only the beginning of an effort to close up several institutions which are managed in what the Commissioners consider neither a proper nor a lawful manner.

The State Commission in Lunacy was organized in 1889, in accordance with the policy of the State, pursued uniformly since 1874, of bringing the care of the insane under State supervision and control. Its powers have been considerably enlarged since its establishment, until now it exercises an efficient and beneficent oversight of all insane patients in public and private institutions. But the Constitution leaves one chance for abuse which, it is said, has not been neglected by those who may have interest in secreting the insane or holding persons in improper confinement. A distinction is made by the Constitution between lunatics and idiots and epileptics. Institutions caring for the two lastnamed classes of patients have not been under the authority of the Commission, and it is charged that some of them have taken advantage of this liberty and secretly carried on the scandalous business which the lunacy laws have specially tried to end.

The discovery of these evils is largely due to the vigilance of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of the Commission in Lunacy. Through him the con dition of affairs at Amityville was brought to the attention of Attorney-General Hancock, and on application of Charles J. Babbitt, special counsel designated by the Attorney-General, Justice Gaynor appointed Dr. Ira O. Tracey, Dr. William A. Little and Dr. John L. Macumber, of the Long Island State Hospital, to examine into the abuses charged, and himself held court in Amityville to take action on their report. This vigorous course on the part of officers and court is to be commended, particularly as it indicates a set purpose to do away utterly with the disgrace of illegal detention for insanity in

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

President Julius D. Dreher, of Roanoke College, Virginia, has done well to issue in pamphlet form his excellent address on "Education in the South," recently delivered before the American Social Science Association. For it not only throws much light on the question, but it appears at a time when the subject is engaging the attention of all intelligent people in the South. It is coming more and more to be recognized by them that education is the only solvent for the complex and co-related problems that constitute what is known as the Southern question. While it is true that most of the great men in the South have been highly educated, education has never been so general in the South as it has been and is in the North. The population of the South has always been sparse and largely agricultural The institution of slavery doubtless, also, had a vising bloodshed, he set on foot movements that tendency to promote indifference to the need of necessitated it. In the brief period in which general education. The slave-holders were easily able to have their children educated at private schools, and the two remaining elements of the population, the poor whites and the negroes, were, of course, unworthy of consideration. In fact, it was, we believe, a legal crime in some States to educate a negro.

Since the War that state of affairs has, happily, passed away, and among all classes in the South to-day there is a keen appreciation of the importance of education. President Dreher shows by comparative statistics how much more easy it is to support good schools for ten months in the year in the North than it is to support the same grade of schools for a much shorter period in the South. This is not only because of the comparative poverty of the South, but because of its vast territory, its sparse population, and the necessity of maintaining separate schools for the two races. And yet, in splite of these handicaps, President Dreher agrees with Dr. Mayo in saying that Southern communities, as a rule, pay for school purposes nearly as much as they can afford, and quite as much as the North in proportion to population. Moreover, though the colored people pay only a small percentage of the taxes, they share In proportion to population equally with the whites in appropriations for school purposes, a fact which, under the circumstances, is highly creditable to the South.

A serious defect in the educational system of the South is a superabundance of universities and a paucity of preparatory schools. While there is no university in New-England owned by the State, there have been several such in the Southern States. Of the 145 universities now in this country 43 are credited to the South, 16 of them being for colored people. If colleges are included, the top-heavy character of the Southern educational system becomes still more apparent. The New-England and Middle States, with a population greater than the Southern States by only 928,530, have more than three times the wealth of the Southern States; and yet they have altogether only 92 colleges and universities, while the South has 115. President Dreher rightly concludes that the South needs to-day, more than anything else, an efficient and general system of preparatory schools. But the existence of so many worthless and "hifalutin" "colleges" and "universities" and "normal colleges" that have sprung up throughout the South is doing more than anything else to retard their establishment. For these mushroom institutions are constantly declaring that they can give a thorough education in a few months. Even in Virginia, the home of that sterling institution. the University of Virginia, there is a "normal college" that undertakes to impart in one year a "broad culture" that could not be gained in other institutions in less than four or five years Unfortunately, this sort of thing is by no means

peculiar to the South. But it is largely prevalent there, and so long as that is the case the advance of true education in the South must be slow. There are many signs, however, that the people of the South are coming to see this weak spot in their educational system. There is a widespread desire for education throughout the South, and in the era of industrial prosperity that is now opening before it, it will not be long before that desire will lead to the adoption of a better system of public education.

The law of compensations still holds true Debs comes; Keir Hardie goes. At almost the moment when one nuisance is let loose again, the other takes himself away. Between the two there is not much to choose. Debs set himself up as President, co-ordinate with him of the White House, and Hardie had himself escorted to Parlia ment by a brass band, in emulation of a royal progress. Debs is going to run a paper, and Hardie has been doing so. Both are perpetually ready to talk sixteen to the dozen on the slightest provocation. And each possesses the extraordinary distinction of taking himself quite seriously, though that even they thus take each other is scarcely within the bounds of credence.

The Anti-Snappers have not been heard from for a long while, but two of them now appear prosecuting Snapper for bigamy. We congratulate the Anti-Snappers in becoming more numerous as the years go by.

England's sales of merchandise to Uruguay are steadily increasing. So are Germany's, and Italy's, and even Spain's. Those of the United States are about stationary; probably decreasing in proportion to the whole volume of imports into Uruguay. And under this Administration, which was to open all the markets of the world to us, too. Cuckoo!

It is too bad about poor Mr. Lauterbach. For days he has not seen the inside of his law office, and he has become a stranger to his family. It is cruel, indeed, to keep him from his private business!

The Philadelphia investigation demonstrates the fact that there are more rascals than Quakers in that somnolent municipality, and while the latter are slowly dying out, bidding fair in no long time to survive only in the bronze image of Penn which surmounts its City Hall, the former wax and multiply and thrive under all administrations, and could even give points to the most expert spoliators of Tammany Hall, In Philadelphia, as in New-York, the legislative investigation is commonly a political club intended to break the head of a political adversary, but it is sometimes turned into an instrument of righteous punishment, peeling the sconces of political knaves right and left irrespective of the purposes of those who set it in action. How it will be in the present procedure in Philadelphia remains to be seen, but that the knaves are there in the amplest abundance does not admit of any doubt whatever.

The United States Court in Wyoming has justly decided that Federal treaties with Indian tribes are of higher authority than State or local game laws. State sovereignty seems to be crushed

Who says Corea is not getting on? Its Government has now decreed the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, and a Saturday half-holiday, too. Corea's Independence Day, the King's birthday and the anniversary of the day on which the King took oath to support the new system of government are legal holidays. So, of course, is New-Year's Day, with five days before it to get ready in, and five days after it in which to-get over the celebration. Texas is seriously considering the wisdom of

giving up the practice of lynching, particularly of burning up black men, an unusual amount of attention having been drawn to her latest expioit in that direction, and the comment upon it having in no degree been flattering to her. But Tennessee demonstrates anew her superiority to all such sentimental fancies, and has just "hung a new nigger," as the local press records the incident, taking him from the Wartburg jail and leaving him suspended from the limb of a tree in the suburbs. His crime was the slaying of a white youth by a blow from a whiffle-tree, clearly entitling him to punishment, which would have come round to him in the regular way in due season if the spirited mountaineers of the region could have awaited the process of the law, But this they were unable to do. They did not disguise their purpose or persons, but stormed the jail and carried forth their victim in spite of all the official resistance which could be opposed to them. Still, the State pretends to be civilized and under the rule of law, but the pretension amounts to nothing. The culprit might, indeed, have been burned at the stake as befell the Texas malefactor and others in other States who have encountered a similar doom, but the Commonwealth will hardly claim credit for that act of forbearance. Its wisest course would be to follow the lead of its sister State and insist upon the discontinuance of lynching within its boundaries, hanging, if necessary, a lot of its lynchers upon the same trees from which they suspend their victims, if any statute permits that mode of punishment. A vigorous and sustained effort in this direction would improve her character very much, and if she will accept our word for it, it stands in urgent need of such improvement.

The English press seem to be pleased with Secretary Carlisle's speech—a great deal more pleased than the American press

The fact that the Bridge has killed only two out of we don't know how many million people crossing it does not make the Trustees any less blamable if those two deaths were due to their shortsightedness.

An earthquake in Constantinople just now, if it were severe enough, would clear the political atmosphere for the time being, calling the truce of God among the infuriate factions and enforcing it at least upon such as were buried in its ruins. There has been enough scattered seismic agitation in the vicinity during the last year to lay in the dust the dome of Sophia and the crescents of Dolma Bagche and the Yildiz Kiosk and all its other temples and palaces if it had been concentrated upon them. Relief from critical social and political conditions is not always to be expected from an opportune cataclysm, but the thing might happen, and if Constantinople were to drop out of sight beneath the waters of the Bosphorus, as Lisbon once did beneath the floods of the Tagus, it would extinguish a lot of political jealousies and rivalries old and rooted as the Symplegades, and might be productive of salutary consequences all around. It has been the throne and fortress of misrule almost since sweet Europa's mantle blew unclasped-at any rate, since it first appeared in history. But it will probably continue in its place in spite of all forms of cosmic agitation, as it has done for so many centuries, though it is likely to change tenants now and then in the future, as in the past. Such a change just at present appears rather imminent, but political weather signs there are habitually misleading, and the threatened storm, black as it looks, may blow PERSONAL.

John L. Peak, of Kansas City, who has just been appointed United States Minister to Switzerland. was born in Scott County, Ky., and the little plantation schoolhouse of ante-bellum days gave him the rudiments of knowledge. In 1859 he ated from Georgetown College with distinguished honors, and shortly afterward began the study of In 1862 he married Miss Martha H. Davis, of Georgetown, the daughter of James H. Davis, a prominent attorney of that day. In 1868 he went to Kansas City and formed a copartnership with Judge Yeaman in the practice of law. In 1876 Mr. Peak was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. Soon after his first election he formed a partnership with R. I. Yeager, which continued until two years ago. In 1887 R. E. Bail was admitted to the firm, and upon Mr. Yeager's retirement the firm became Peak & Bail.

Dr. Frederick Wines, the authority on criminology, has been appointed lecturer on social classes and social evils in Harvard University.

Professor A. P. Dennis, of Wesleyan University, who has been ill in Baltimore for some months, has

recovered, and will resume his duties on December 1. The Rev. Dr. Augustus Woodbury, who has just died at Concord, N. H., at the age of seventy years

was one of the best-known Unitarian clergymen in New-England. Professor Woodrow Wilson, who is writing a biography of Washington for "Harper's," was graduated from Princeton in 1879. He afterward studied law at the University of Virginia, Washington's native State, and later practised at Atlanta, Ga. He took a post-graduate course in history and politics at Johns Hopkins University, and has been made Ph. D. and LL. D. He was associate professor of history and political science at Bryn Mawr College from 1855 to 1885. In the latter year he was elected to the chair of history and political economy in Wesleyan University. Professor Wilson has already written a work on "Congressional Government: a Study in American Politics" (1856). In England it has been accepted as an authority on American institutions.

Bishop Ernest Roland Wilberforce, of Newcastle, who has just been appointed Bishop of Chichester, is the third son of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, of Oxford. He was born in the Isle of Wight in 1840; educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford; ordained deacon in 1864, as Curate of Cuddendon, Oxfordshire, and ordained priest the following year. In 1878 he was appointed Canon of Winchester, and first bishop of the new, y created diocese of Newcastle in 1882. In 1883 he married Frances, daughter of Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., and in 1814, four years after her death, he married Emily, only daughter of the late Very Rev. George Henry Connor, Dean of Windsor.

President James Madison's Princeton diploma, con ferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and dated 1787, has just been given to the college library The bronze statue presented to the city of Newark, N. J., by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles will be formally unveiled on Thanksgiving Day.

Miss Annie Dennis, of Talbottom, Ga., is a fine looking young woman of twenty-five, who seems to have a genius for farming. According to a Georgia paper, she owns a handsome estate of a thousand acres, which she cultivates with great skill and success. Upon it she conducts a dairy, a stock farm, cess. Upon it she conducts a dairy, a stock farm, a cannery, a preserving establishment, a vineyard and wine distillery and a piggery. Each of these to prosperous to a high degree. The owner is public spirited, and exhibits her products at every fair and exposition. She began this work in 1888, and in seven years has carried off nearly a hundred prizes. She ascribes her success to a good education and careful reading. She makes a special study of the application of science, particularly chemistry, to her fields of industry, and utilizes every new idea which appears.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The recently organized chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Binghamton, was entertained on Tuesday evening, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Kate Moss Ely. gathering was an important one, as it included the presentation of the charter, adoption of by-laws and the selection of a local board of management. In keeping with the spirit of the gathering the rooms were gracefully hung with flags and a picture of the Father of His Country occupied a position of honor on the walls. Mrs. Ely, in presenting the charter to the society, made a graceful and appropriate address, which was followed by the reading of an original poem by Miss Mason, and several selections of interest to the society. The charter contains the names of twenty-five members; many others are coming forward to claim their birthright, and altogether the Tuscarora Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution gives promise of being one of the most prosperous in the

He Didn't Go There.-Fond Mother-Dear me, what's the matter now? Married Daughter-Boo-hoo-my husband has de-

Married Daughter—Bounds of the was eight of the was didn't he went somewhere else. Mother—Who told you he went somewhere else. Mother—Who told you he went somewhere else. Daughter—No one. This morning I found somewhere with the went somewhere else. The work was more in his pockets—boo-hoo-hoo!—(New-York Weekly.

The University of Chicago boys had a grand joillfication on the college campus the other day, to celebrate John D. Rockefeller's last gift to the university. A song appropriate to the occasion was sung to the tune of "Daisy Bell," the chorus of which was as follows:

"John D. Rockefeller, . Wonderful man is he Gives all his spare change To the U. of C. He keeps the ball a-rolling In our great 'varsity. He pays Dr. Harper To help us grow sharper,

For the glory of U. of C.

Bacon—That lawyer you recommended is not a man of his word.

Egbert—Why not?

"He told me I could talk freely to him, and look at the bill he's sent me!"—(Yonkers Statesman.

The Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in Philadelphia, has started a first-class boarding-house in that city, where young men of good character, strangers in the city, can obtain comfortable, home-like board at the lowest prices consistent with good service and food, and where the influences and atmosphere will be toward rectitude and good conduct, as a partial barrier against the evil influences and temptations of life in a great city to which youn men are exposed and among which many fall. The

rate of board is to be \$4 and \$4 50 per week. On Sunday the triplets, of whom Christian Pfander is the proud father, will be just a year old. on sunday the triplets, of whom Christian Pfander is the proud father, will be just a year old. When they were born the little chaps (they are all boys; were marked with red, white and blue ribbons as a distinguishing mark, but they have since been christened. The firstborn is E.wood Grover, after President Cleveland; the second is Christian Emory, after the father, and the third is Herbert Edward, after Secretary Herbert. All three are in the best of health, and each one has two teeth.—(Philadelphia Record.

In Westminster Abbey, says an English paper, there is a large marble tablet in memory of a famous bishop. It is a bass-relief, representing the bishop-a portrait-in the agony of death, sinking into the arms of an allegorical female figure, pre sumably intended for the angel of death. It is said that an aged couple from the country were being shown around the abbey, and pausing long before the tablet the old lady remarked to her husband; 'That's a good likeness of the bishop, but," regardpoor one of Mrs. - . I knew her well, and she

Not So Bad as That.—Johnny came in with one eye in mourning, a handful of hair gone, his face smeared with dirt and tears, and his clothes solied and torn beyond description.

"You've been in another football game, my son," said Mr. Tucker.
"No, I haven't, paw," indignantly answered Johnny. "I've only been a-fightin'!"—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Hlustrated World and Geographic Magazine" says: "There is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. This almanac is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly of the Emperor. It not only predicts the weather, but notes the days that are reckoned lucky or unlucky for commencing any un-dertaking, for applying remedies in diseases, for marrying and for burying.

A Lewiston young man is making a winter cycle. It has two runners, one ahead of the other, and between them is a pair of treadles like those on a bloycle. From these to a heavy balanced wheel in the rear runs an endless chain, and this wheel turns a small drivewheel with spurs to stick into the snow. He thinks that he can travel along hard beaten country roads with this as easy as on a cycle.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bank of England, "The Old Lady of Thread needle Street," will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary this year. The founding of a bank was decided upon in 1694, and, upon the subscrib-ing of £1,200,000 business was begun the next year. The present building occupied by the bank was built in 1734. Although there are many handsomer know who have seen it, it is as strong as a fortress and, in fact, has resisted two sleges by armed citizens in the course of its history. The capital of the bank at present is £14,533,000, with a reserve of (3.414.660. The bank is conducted by governor, sub-governor and twenty-four directors; and 1,160 persons drawing a combined salary of \$1,500,000 are employed in the institution.

FLEET WHEEL.

"Sweet Home" Made More Moving. With coaches and palace cars though we may deal Be it even to tumble, there's no seat like wheel A charm from the skies ever follows us there, Which, riding inclosed, is not met anywhere, Wheel, wheel, fleet wheel! There's no seat like wheel!

Apart from the wheel, metals dazzle in vain;
Oh, give me my steely bicycle again!
The boys, mounting gayly, that come at the call.
To range with the horsemen, sur-passing them Wheel, wheel, fleet wheel!
There's no seat like wheel!

How fine 'tis to flit o'er a three-minute mile.
And all cares and the bother of work to beguite!
Let others go fight or gold treasures roveal.
But give me to follow the pleasures of wheel!
Wheel, wheel, fleet wheel!
But give me the speeding
And transport of wheel.

To that I will turn when allured by the fair.
The heart's merest follies can catch me not there;
And more with bicycle than rum may I reel—
Be it ever to tumble, there's nothing like wheel.
Wheel, wheel, fleet wheel!
There's nothing like wheel!
-(J. G. Dalton in Boston Transcript.